

## HEARING GIVEN TO SUFFRAGISTS

Women from Equal Rights States Tell Senate Committee of Good Derived.

### SPEECHES BY LAWMAKERS

Some Senators Declare Themselves in Favor of Constitutional Amendment Women Seek.

Congressmen from equal suffrage States and officers of the Woman's Federal Equality Association presented arguments to the Senate Committee on Suffrage at the hearing before the committee yesterday urging the necessity and justice of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States enfranchising the women of the country.

Senators Chamberlain and Lane of Oregon, Senator Poinsett of Washington, and Representative French of Idaho were among the members of Congress to speak in favor of the amendment. They testified before the committee that the granting of the vote to the women of the States had benefited the States, and had neither caused the breaking up of homes nor the neglect of children. Representatives of the National American Woman Suffrage Association will be heard next Saturday at 10 o'clock in the morning.

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## "OFF THE OLD BLOCK."

Carrying older members back to the days of the late Speaker Crisp, of Georgia, Speaker Clark called to the chair yesterday afternoon the son of Crisp, who is now a member of the House. Representative Crisp presided for a short time during the debate on the sundry civil bill, occupying the chair once held by the late Speaker, his father.

## CONGRESS IN BRIEF.

### THE SENATE.

Met at noon. Suffragette heard before Woman Suffrage Committee. Senator Chamberlain of Oregon introduces resolution to abrogate treaties with Great Britain bearing on canal question. Senate Republicans in caucus. Finance Committee Democrats met in session.

Resolution to change inaugural date considered by Judiciary Committee. Senator La Follette introduced constitutional amendment providing that ten people of ten States may propose an amendment to the Constitution, and that it shall become a part thereof when ratified by a majority of the people in each of a majority of the States of the Union.

### THE HOUSE.

Met at noon. Resolution introduced and adopted instituting contempt proceedings against Charles C. Glover for attacking Representative Sims of Tennessee. Bill appropriating for expenses of extra session and newly created Department of Labor passed.

More than 100 private bills and resolutions introduced.

Adjourned till today.

## WILSON ASKS FUNDS TO FIGHT OPIUM EVIL

Appropriation of \$20,000 Is Requested to Continue Work Against Poppy Drug.

Governmental co-operation in the stamping out of the opium evil was urged by President Wilson in a special message to Congress yesterday. He transmitted a report by Secretary of State Bryan on the subject.

The message was as follows: "The \$20,000 appropriation accompanying report from the Secretary of State, I most strongly urge not only the immediate appropriation of the sum of \$20,000 which is asked, the absolute necessity for which is so apparent, but also the enactment of the requisite anti-drug legislation to which this government is pledged internationally."

It is a source of gratification to me personally, and it will always be, I am confident, a subject of gratification to the nation, that this government, realizing the extent of the opium and allied evils, should have initiated the world-wide movement toward their abolition. At this vital period of the movement, to fail to take the few final steps necessary definitely and successfully to conclude the work would be unthinkable, and I therefore trust that there may be no delay in the enactment of the desired legislation and the consequent mitigation, if not suppression, of the vice which has caused such world-wide misery and degradation.

The \$20,000 appropriation referred to is for participation by the United States in the conference at The Hague for a final international decision regarding the opium evil. The eradication of the traffic in the poppy drug means an annual loss of \$50,000,000 revenue to the powers concerned and about \$500,000,000 annually to China.

## PROBE OF COFFEE CASE ASKED.

Two Resolutions in Senate Seek Data on Dismissal.

Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska yesterday introduced in the Senate two resolutions calling upon the President and the Attorney General of the United States for full information with regard to the dismissal of the suits against the foreign drug men.

Senator Norris' first resolution was addressed to the Attorney General. It asked for the facts as to the valorization of coffee, the coffee combine, upon the suit against the alleged trust and the prosecution of Slecken. The second resolution originally addressed to the Secretary of State was upon the motion of Senator Lodge, corrected to read "to the President." It called for all possible data as to the requests for evidence made by foreign diplomats—Brazilian, of course—as to the dropping of the prosecutions.

## Bids for Torpedo Boat Tender.

The Navy Department opened yesterday the only bid received for the construction of a torpedo boat tender to be known as the Melville. The New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, N. J., was the bidder, offering two prices, one of \$1,200,000, and the other of \$1,250,000. In the lower bid's terms, the government is to furnish the equipment for the machine, tool, and repair shops to be a feature of the new vessel. The Melville will have a displacement of 7,150 tons, and a speed of fifteen knots.

## HOUSE WAKES CANNON RULE

Democrats Use Old Republican Gag Measure to Facilitate Sundry Civil Bill.

### JEERS GREET PROPOSAL

Majority Refuses to Reprint in Record a Letter by Thomas Jefferson.

A lively partisan row was stirred up in the House of Representatives yesterday, in which the Republicans and Bull Moosemen joined hands in assailing the Democrats.

It was the old fight over "gag" rules. A few years ago, when the Democrats were in the minority, it was their favorite pastime to abuse the Cannon rules, especially those that gagged and otherwise rendered helpless the members who did not happen to be identified with the majority.

Yesterday the Democrats brought in a resolution providing for the consideration of the sundry civil bill, which was vetoed in the last Congress by President Taft, and the Indian bill that failed through a filibuster engineered by Senator Fall of New Mexico. It was discussed in debate that the rule was patterned after one drawn by Uncle Joe Cannon in a like emergency some sixteen years ago. When this fact was brought out by Representative Mann of Illinois, the Democrats charged them with insincerity. Mr. Mann recalled that in 1900 the Democrats had a plank in their party platform decrying the Cannon rules. "I was just out in the lobby," declared Mr. Mann, "and was gazing at the statuette of the former. His features bore a broad grin. He recalled that not long ago you were denouncing procedure that he approved, and that today you are following it."

Mr. Mann said that he thought the rule was a pretty good one himself, and that he merely wanted to expose the gentlemen who formerly denounced just such measures as they had introduced. "You are doing the same old thing in the same old way with the same old excuse," shouted Mr. Mann. Representative Victor Murdock, the Bull Moose leader, jumped all over the gag rule, and had a sharp spat with Representative John A. Fitzgerald, who had charge of the sundry civil and Indian bills.

## Mann Injects Politics.

Prior to the racket over the rules, Mr. Mann injected politics into the discussion. Representative Willis of Ohio arose to ask permission to insert in the record a letter written one hundred years ago by Thomas Jefferson. The Democrats were suspicious because Mr. Willis was the member who tried a week or so ago to have printed the article of William Randolph Hearst in which he denounced President Wilson as a free trader and a Federalist. The Democrats objected to the printing of the Jefferson letter, whereupon the Republicans and Progressive members laughed uproariously. Mr. Mann took occasion to suggest a possible reconciliation between Mr. Hearst and the Democratic party. A Democratic member suggested that mentioning Hearst's name with that of Jefferson was "profane."

"The Democrats are not afraid of Jefferson," said Mr. Mann. "He is dead. They are afraid of Mr. Hearst. He's alive. I suppose some day we'll hear of another reconciliation, as so sincere as that famous one between Clark and Bryan. It will be a Hearst-Democratic affair this time." This remark brought a grin to the face of Speaker Clark, while members on both sides chuckled. Mr. Mann then followed with an eulogy of the Speaker that was applauded by both sides.

Representative Campbell of Kansas, a Republican, delivered a brief lecture to the new members on the Democratic side. "If you know what is good for you," he said, "you will do as you are told. I leave you to say that the House committee had not been named and the patronage was being withheld by the administration until after the tariff bill had been passed. You must know how to do it," remarked Mr. Campbell. "You bet you'll long with your leaders or you'll get the worst of it."

The special rule was then passed by a strict party vote. The sundry civil bill called yesterday carries an appropriation of \$18,000,000 for various public works. It includes a provision for the Department of Justice prohibiting the prosecution of labor unions and co-operative associations of farmers. It was on account of this provision that Representative Taft vetoed the sundry civil bill.

## WILSON PREPARES FOR FIGHT.

President Will Open Jury Reform Bill Campaign May 1.

President Wilson will go to New Jersey to campaign for the passage of the jury reform bill on Thursday, May 1, as was announced at the White House yesterday. The President will be accompanied by Secretary Tumulty, Senator Hughes, and a number of members of the New Jersey delegation.

Paterson, N. J., will be the first stop. The President will speak there on the evening of May 1, and at Jersey City on the evening of May 2. These will be the only two official utterances of the former Governor of New Jersey, but he will confer with a number of New Jerseyans on May 2 in an effort to push the bill through the special session of the State Legislature. New York will be the headquarters of the party, which will "commute" to Jersey on May 2. The President probably will remain in New York on May 3, returning to Washington at noon on Sunday, May 4.

This will be the first time on record that a President has spoken publicly in favor of a State bill which did not affect the Federal government.

## DIPLOMATS ARE CONFIRMED.

Senate Approves Important State Department Appointments.

The Senate in executive session yesterday afternoon confirmed four important nominations for the State Department and the diplomatic service. Walter H. Page as Ambassador to Great Britain; Dudley Field Malone, as Third Assistant Secretary of State; John Bassett Moore, as counselor for the State Department; and John E. Osborn, of Wyoming, as Assistant Secretary of State, were all confirmed.

These nominations were all reported to the Senate from the Foreign Relations Committee last Wednesday.

No Rain Before Deluge. New York, April 21.—Weather Prophet Andrew J. Devoe, of Hackensack, addressed a meeting of the New York Reformed Ministers' Association today and gave his views on the weather conditions, ancient and present.

He declared that because of atmospheric conditions there had been no rain before the flood, and the rainbow Noah saw when the deluge ceased was the first rainbow ever seen, because it was the first one that ever existed.

## DENIAL BY PRESIDENT'S SISTER.

Mrs. Howe Says She Never Discussed Fear of Grant at Hall.

The report from Paris that Mrs. Anna Wilson Howe, sister to the President, had declared that the inaugural ball was called off by the President-elect on account of poor grant incident to former functions of this kind was formally denied at the White House yesterday.

## HOUSE TAKES UP SIMS-GLOVER ROW

Continued from page one

procedure would be to first find a fact, and if the committee finds the fact to report a method of procedure.

## COOPER MAKES INQUIRY.

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin was apprehensive that it was on account of the physical condition of Mr. Sims that he could not personally bring the matter to the attention of the House.

Mr. Garrett replied that it was untrue that Mr. Sims was physically injured in the meeting with Mr. Glover. Minority Leader Mann of Illinois, said that he believed that the investigating committee should examine carefully into the precedents and the Constitution's privileges of the House, and not assume that the resolution as passed carried with it determination by the House to sustain the proposition that the privileges of the House had been overridden.

"I do not believe this is a matter that is personal with the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Sims)," he said. "If the privileges of the House have been invaded, it is the duty of the House to protect itself and its members if it has the constitutional right to do so. If the privileges of the House have not been invaded, there is nothing more that we can do except to let it go."

The opinion of Mr. Mann was shared by Mr. Sherman of New York, who further suggested that the power of the House may go to the extent of meting out punishment for the protection of itself and its members without regard to whether the assault related to an official act of a member or words spoken by him in his official capacity.

Mr. Campbell, of Kansas, declared that the assumption of authority on the part of the House to punish a citizen for an assault on a member out of the presence of the House was a doubtful proposition. He pointed to the Supreme Court decision in the case of Kilburn against Thompson, which, he said, held that the House had no authority to punish for contempt.

## Text of Resolution.

The "Garrett" resolution adopted by the House reads:

"Whereas it has been published in various newspapers circulating in the city of Washington, D. C., and elsewhere, and otherwise currently reported, that on Friday, April 18, 1913, Thetis W. Sims, a Representative of the Congress of the State of Tennessee, was in a public park in said city, while on his way from his place of residence to a department of the government for the purpose of transacting official business, and while in attendance upon the Congress as such Representative, set upon and physically assaulted by one C. C. Glover, a citizen of the District of Columbia;

"And, whereas said assault is alleged to have been made because of words spoken by said Representative on the floor of the House while it was in regular session;

"And, whereas said assault if made constitutes a breach of the privileges of the House and of its members and demands immediate action on the part of the House for the protection of its rights and the rights of its members in the performance of official duties; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That a select committee of five members be appointed forthwith by the Speaker of the House to investigate and report:

"First, whether such assault was made by said C. C. Glover upon the said Representative, Thetis W. Sims, and, if so, then;

"Second, a course of procedure to be followed in dealing with the said C. C. Glover, to the end that the rights and the privileges of the House of Representatives and its members shall be maintained and protected.

"For the purpose of ascertaining the facts heretofore reported upon the said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses upon oath administered by the chairman or any member thereof. "Said committee shall report not later than Saturday, April 26, 1913."

## Censorship for "Movies."

The regulation of moving picture shows in Washington to prevent the exhibition of obscene views is proposed in a bill introduced yesterday by Senator Gaienger, which authorizes the Commissioners of the District to prescribe a censorship for such exhibitions and to punish any exhibitions of obscene views.

## ABROGATION OF TREATIES SOUGHT FOR FREE TOLLS

Senator Chamberlain Would Prevent Arbitration by Repealing Agreements.

### PASSAGE IS NOT LIKELY

Proposal Thought to Amount to an Affront to Great Britain.

Comment Differs.

Abrogation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, under which the construction of the Panama Canal has been undertaken, is the object of a joint resolution which Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, a Democrat, introduced yesterday in the Senate. The brief debate on this radical resolution indicated that Senator O'Gorman of New York, chairman of the Senate Committee on Inter-Canal Affairs, is inclined to favor this resolution.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where it probably will slumber for some time. The appearance of this resolution in Congress is part of the fight of the free toll advocates against any efforts to arbitrate the question or to repeal the legislation that is so offensive to Great Britain.

While there is no likelihood of the passage of the resolution, it is certain to stir up keen resentment in England, and to emphasize the extreme to which some Senators are willing to go in this matter. Several members of the Senate regard the action of Senator Chamberlain as most unfortunate. They declared that the abrogation of the Hay-Pauncefote and Clayton-Bulwer treaties would amount to an affront to Great Britain, which might have serious consequences. The Senators added that it would be impossible for the United States to call such action "abrogation." It would amount to an absolute repudiation of the sacred pledges and honor of the United States.

## Compact Is Solemn.

It was pointed out, as soon as the resolution was introduced, that there is no provision in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty providing for its termination by either government. The United States, when it entered into the compact, assumed a solemn obligation to abide by its provisions, unless it desired to disregard its pledged word to England.

Only once in the history of the United States, according to Senators familiar with foreign affairs, has the United States abrogated a treaty which had no provision for its termination. That was in 1798, when the French treaties were terminated. At that time war with France had not been actually declared, but the country was on the verge of armed conflict.

The Chamberlain resolution alleges that Great Britain itself substantially abrogated the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by refusing to abide by its provisions. The resolution holds also that two years after the negotiations of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, the United States entered into a subsequent treaty with Panama which completely changed the basis of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty to an extent to nullify it by giving the United States itself jurisdiction over the Panama Canal Zone.

The apparent flippancy with which some members of Congress are coming to regard the treaty obligations of the United States is worrying many of the older members of the Senate. Recently there has been talk of disregarding the arbitration treaty with England in the matter of a settlement of the canal tolls question. Only recently the Democratic caucus of the House adopted a provision in the tariff bill, which, according to some authorities, violates twenty-five or thirty commercial treaties which the United States has with the civilized nations of the world. This provision is the one granting a preference to goods carried in American bottoms.

On top of these instances comes now the Chamberlain resolution, proposing a repudiation of the Hay-Pauncefote and Clayton-Bulwer treaties.

## Committee Is Pooled.

A poll of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations yesterday on the Hay-Pauncefote resolution disclosed out-and-out opposition by the Republicans and cautiousness on the part of the Democrats, with the exception of Senator O'Gorman, who openly supported the proposition.